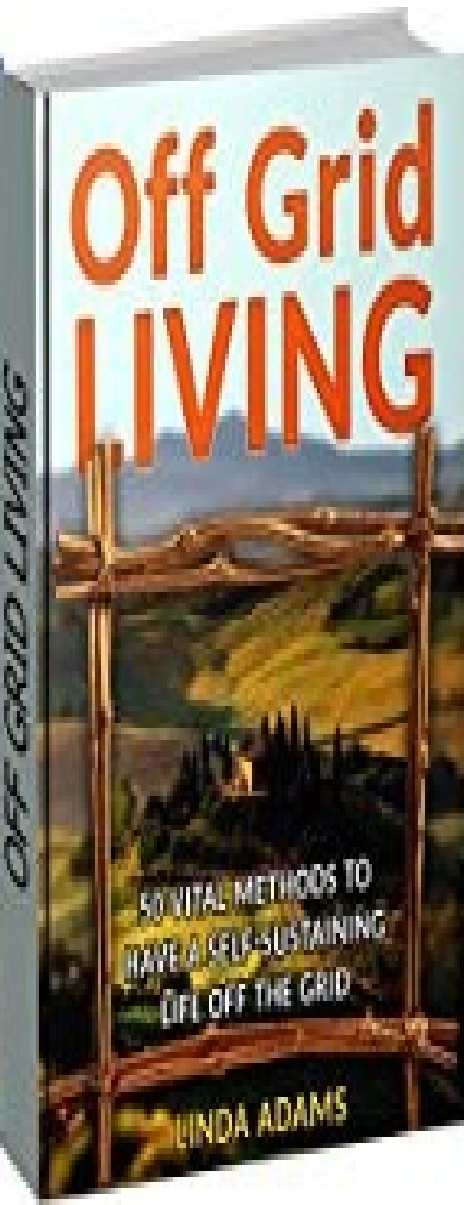
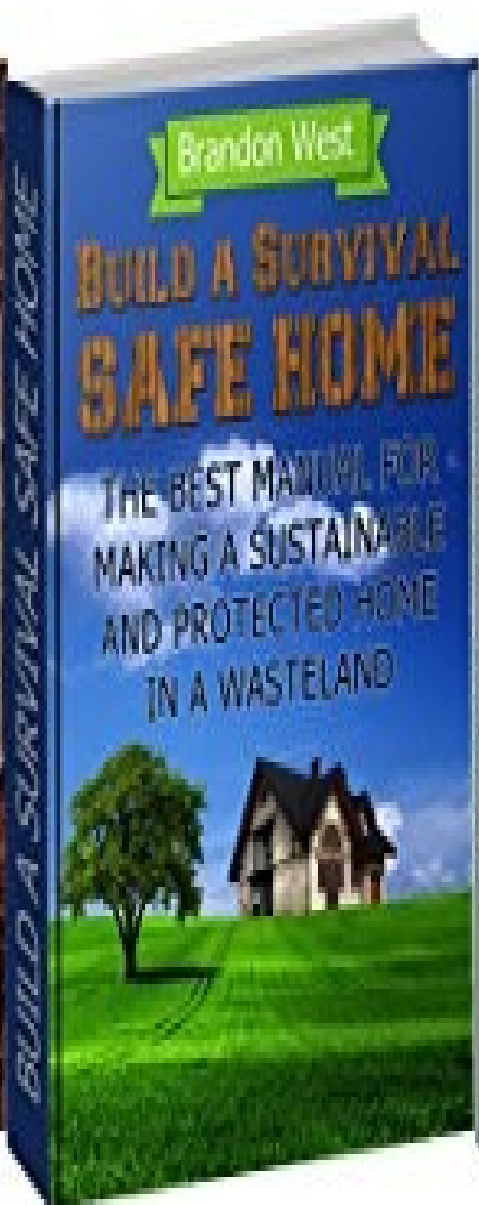




# **Build a Survival Safe Home Box Set**

33 Tips on How to Construct a Sustainable & Protected Home and Survive in the Wilderness combined with 50 Vital Methods to Have a Self-Sustaining Life Off the Grid

# Build A SURVIVAL Safe HOME



SCOTT FOG

**33 Tips ON HOW TO CONSTRUCT A  
SAFE HOME AND SURVIVE IN THE  
WILDERNESS**

# **Build a Survival Safe Home**

33 Tips on How to Construct a Safe Home and  
Survive in the Wilderness

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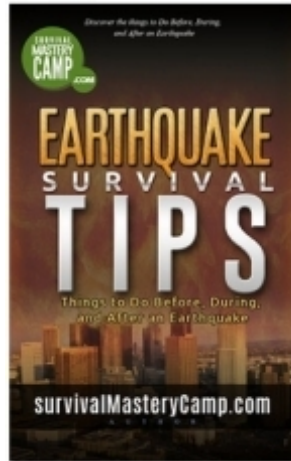


## Introduction

Sometimes, uninvited incidents happen in the life, leaving you in a homeless and helpless situation. In these types of circumstances, you've to take some measures for sheltering yourself and protecting from the environment's constraints. But do you know the methods of building survival safe homes? Have you been in this situation? Do you want to prevent any bizarre situation? Well, by reading *build the survival safe home*; your queries will be solved.

In this eBook, you'll get to know about the basic concept of constructing a survival safe home along with the factors that should be considered before fixing your first wooden pole. Basic guidelines about the survival homes along with the 33 tips of constructing the survival shelters are also provided. Appropriate measures should be implemented for securing yourself from the wilderness. So, enjoy this whole book and get prepared!

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## **Chapter 1 – what is a survival safe home?**

Do you believe in preplanning? Are you prepared for any unwanted circumstances? Has your survival kit been ready? Survival is the main thing for which we're doing the hard work by day and night, we eat and keep ourselves fit just to compete with the survival needs. But sometimes, some uninvited conditions may occur in life which can make survival difficult.

Just like natural disasters including, earthquakes, floods, cyclones and tornadoes etc, damages the property and decreases the chances of living. In all these disastrous situations, shelter is one of the primary concerns for all the victims in order to get safe and secure place.

Without appropriate shelter, your personal life deteriorates but survival difficulty is not only driven by the natural disasters but some other incidents also happens in your life like obstructed in forests etc where you neither get an option of temporary stay nor you've the essentials of necessities of life like food or shelter.

Survival safe homes are the ultimate preparation of any uninvited circumstances, yet if you believe in confronting any challenge of life like a champion then you should go through with this whole chapter because there is more interesting facts about to reveal.

Why survival safe homes are important?

Well, for combating with any dangerous situations, you should have second options; so, survival homes are like the secondary choice which at least helps you to spend some hours comfortably. But some other reasons are also given below to highlight their importance

- Aids in Atmosphere changes

You never know, when will be a sunniest day changes into a heavy rainfall day. Similarly, if you've got obstructed in a very unusual place, where you can't predict the climate's moods then the survival homes can be proved to be the best helper for hiding yourselves from any nature's atmosphere change.

- Place of deciding the next steps

With the help of the survival safe homes, you can access the time to think about your next steps appropriately. More you think about coping up with the situation, sooner you'll get out of the circumstances. It is also commonly seen that the people get confused and tensed in these kinds of situations but your productive approaches can help you in resuming your normal lives.

- Keeps you warm and dry

As described above, the atmosphere can be changed at any time; for this purpose, you should keep yourself warm and dry for maintaining your body's internal environment normal. By sitting in the survival shelters, you can get easily escape from any medical emergency as well.

- Feeling of protection

This is the most important element that you get the feeling of protection while sitting in the survival homes. By implanting the survival safe homes, you can get temporary protection from the uninvited storms, fast winds and extremely hot climate.

Do you know there are two types of survival safe homes?

Your mind may get confused about the types of survival safe homes, so, there are two types of safe homes, namely natural homes and self implanted homes, take a look at

the description below

- Natural survival safe homes

As I mentioned above about the obstruction in any forests, so, in that situation, you can find a variety of natural home shelters in any narrow cave or even you can gather bushes for getting the light by burning them. The natural survival safe homes are somehow also considered to be the best way to deal with the wilderness of the situation.

- Self implanted survival safe homes

These survival safe homes are entirely different category including camps and wooden tents. In these types of survival homes, you don't need to put too much effort as compared to the natural homes and they are more reliable as well as more durable than other type.

Remember this Thing

Avoid opting for low ground areas like depressions because they can become colder at night and could be the place of abundant insects.

## **Chapter 2 – Things to be considered before constructing survival safe homes**

So, the above discussion was about the general idea and importance of survival safe homes along with the brief knowledge about the basics of it but what are the considerations for the survival safe homes? What are the basic steps? Perhaps, before implanting any survival shelters, regardless either it is natural or self implanted one; you should know the basic steps and measures for properly implanting them.

These steps and measures will help you to take the powerful and effective decision in any condition along with dealing with many situations; hence, if you're willing to know more about the basics, so read the entire details of it.

### ☐ Select the location

Location is the integral component of building the survival safe shelters because inappropriate survival shelters can drive you towards many other challenges as well. So, you should select safest place that can get you a feel of living in your own home. The best location for building the survival shelter should be comprised of the three components,

#### 1. Access of all the building materials

Try to find the place which is enriched with the bushes, sticks, grasses and leaves; by utilizing all those elements, you can easily make the structure of your survival home.

#### 2. Low chances of major Hazards

Insects and other dangerous animals, suffocated area and weak branches are the major hazards which usually you don't notice while fixing a survival shelter; so, surrounding's analyses should be done before deciding a survival shelter's implantation.

#### 3. Choose a flat area instead of rough surface

Flat area is another important factor for providing comfort in sleeping or even in a sitting. Rough surface can make you uncomfortable and irritated; thus, not suitable for sleeping or other purposes. Somehow, you're more exposed to various dangers too.

### ☐ **size is important**

Usually, victims of the survival shelters make the common mistake of building too large survival homes, requiring greater time consumption, efforts and materials. The larger you build survival shelters, the colder you feel; so, for keeping your body's temperature normal, just opt for some smaller size in which you can easily fit in.

### ☐ **design the structure**

Safe and secure structure should be your priority when you're about to build the survival shelter. Larger branches of the trees can provide the basic design of the survival shelter; the large branches should be strong enough in order to strengthen your hut.

### ☐ **Give shielding effect**

You're doing too much for building the survival shelters to protect yourself from the external environment. So, providing a shielding effect is the inevitable component of your survival safe home; grasses, leaves, ferns, bushes and pine needles are the materials which can be used as the insulating agents in greater amount of layers.

You can also use all these materials as the thick bed for keeping your body warm. Add soil in the corners and sides of your survival shelters for providing a layer of barrier from winds or even rain.

### ☐ **Avoid hypothermia**

While living in the survival shelter, main problem is to cope up with the low body temperature (hypothermia). Either getting heat from your body or by burning the firewood sticks are the two ways of maintaining your body's temperature. Don't burn the firewood sticks nearby your hut, because it can harm it.



Save your time by implementing this trick

Try to use the fallen branches as compared to cutting down new one because it is less time and effort consuming option.

## Chapter 3 – Basic guidelines of survival safe homes

Even though, survival safe homes are easy to make but it requires some basic information for reducing the last minute's hassles and panic. By going through with the entire basis of the survival safe homes, you can eventually get this helpful and implement this in any wilderness. Though, these basics are going to be the initial guidelines for building the survival safe homes.

Many people find the survival shelters establishment as the fun loving and interesting task but it could be possible if you're a fighter and capable of winning any situation efficiently. Hence, take a look on the enlisted guidelines

- Decide about night stay

Night stay at a strange place may puzzle you and augments your stress level; so, think about to either you're spending your night over there or you have other options to deal with the situations. If you're deciding to do night stay then, you should also take measures according to the decisions, including choosing the best location, water and other facilities nearby your survival shelter etc.

- Opt for large rocky areas

Besides the three components of choosing the best location, you should also notice the size of rocks nearby your location because these rocks can help in tying the knots or fixing the survival shelters appropriately. If you've found bushy or large trees hidden area, then it could be also helpful for making the base of your survival shelters.

- Start gathering the wood

Try to gather the wood before the night so that you don't have to confront any difficulties. Woods can aid you in building the survival shelters, for fire

and for trapping animals. This task should be done carefully because some woods also have debris, which could be harmful for you.

- Assemble all the woods in the form of survival shelters

Begin assembling the woods with the larger and thick pieces, although some thin sticks could also be the source of leaves or grasses embellishment but the larger pieces could provide more sustainability as well as durability in the structure of the survival shelters.

- Provide some gaps in between the sticks

Why this step is important? If you want to keep your survival home free from suffocation then leave some gaps in between the sticks because it enables to keep the internal environment of the camp oxygenated; although, you'll leave the entrance and exit spaces open but this step should be encouraged as well.

- Choose the Y sticks instead of slant one

As it is described earlier that the wooden pieces should be assembled first but try to choose the Y shaped sticks instead of stand one because they provide more support and stability in your survival home than the slant one. Remember, the larger surface area of any object will automatically raise the stability of that particular object as well.

- Way of increasing the insulation of your shelter

So, if you want to increase the shelter insulation then, after building the entire survival shelter, you must wrap it first with the layers of dry leaves then wet or muddy leaves and then spread the small sticks over it. This will enhance the insulating effect and decrease the chances of suffering from hypothermia.

- Induce creativity

You may think that it is a joke but if you're willing to divert your mind from the consistent worries and tensions then, start inducing creativity in your environment by fixing the net.

#### Interesting tip

Keep your wilderness kits, encompassing tent, foam pad, sleeping bag, and space blanket always ready either in your car or in your travelling bag for combating to any tough situation.

## **Chapter 4 – 33 tips of building survival safe homes**

So, without considering the above factors, all your efforts for building the survival safe homes could be in vain; hence, you've to consider the described basic steps and measures for gravitating towards building the survival safe homes. Now, you'll get the 33 easy and simple tips along with their ways of making the survival shelter homes, no matter where you get obstructed or which kind of obstacles you had faced.

These 33 tips, related to their homes are the most fun loving methods of hiding yourselves in a small but comfortable place. So, here are the interesting tips along with the bonus methods of the constructing your own shelter for survival in a strange place.

### **Tip # 1: cocoon home**

It is the best method of immediately stacking up the dry debris including leaves, grass and needles. Make the proper pile of them and get in this stack by burrowing yourself. It is like a shielding bag that can help in keeping your body's temperature normal. This is usually implemented in the night where you couldn't find any possible sources for constructing the proper survival home.

### **Tip #2: Fallen tree home**

If you can find any fallen tree nearby, then utilize this as a source of temporary stay like putting some dry debris over it and layering it through wet debris as well for strengthening the shelter against the wind. Lean branches can make the walls of the shelter stronger.

### **Tip # 3: Lean to without sticks home**

If you can find any bushes or fallen branches nearby then you can utilize them as well. Place those branches closer to any big rock then get into the branches for insulating yourself.

#### Tip # 4: lean to with sticks home

Lean to with sticks is another best way of constructing your survival shelter by placement of one end of long sticks along with the tree and combining the other end of sticks with other of sticks simultaneously. Tie the sticks with any laces or tying material you found. Remember, leaning more sticks with the horizontal sticks can make your home durable. Cover the whole structure of your survival shelter with the debris as an effect of walls.

#### Tip # 5: A Frame home

If you can find lean to with sticks method difficult then, you can build the A frame by taking two sticks of 4 to 5 ft long and one stick of 10 to 12 ft long. Make 'A' shape by propping the two shorter sticks. Bind three sticks on their meeting point and this'll be similar to the A shape. Moreover, combine more sticks against the longer one and cover this with the debris shelter to keep this insulated.

#### Tip # 6: Tarp home

If you've any blanket or other sheet then it could also serve as the survival shelter. Find the two trees, having small distances in between them. Bind a rope from one tree to the other and tie it low so that you can easily fit in. cross over the tarp or any blanket from the rope and then put heavy rocks on the ends of the tarp. Remember, crossing them in a proper way is the most important element in this home.

#### Tip # 7: Wigwam style home

This method can be used to combat with the climate's unpredictable variations. Gather the different sizes of wood and firstly, make the bed by assembling four thick wooden sticks in a rectangular shape then insulate it from the dry debris. Make the roof of the shelter by assembling long, thin and flexible sticks in the shape of a dome. Then, you can easily place any blanket or cloth over it along with some debris for keeping the insulation maximum.

#### Tip # 8: Wiki up style home

This is the circular survival shelter made by assembling the young tree's bushes and branches in a circular site. Make sure to clear and cut all the excessive branches of bushes or branches for reducing the foliage. Start twisting the entire structure about 90 degrees and make the structure of it. You can also cover the top and sides of this shelter by dry debris. This is the best method, if you're willing to burn the fire inside the shelter.



#### Tip #9: Debris Hut home

Place one end of the long and thick stick at the ground and tuck the other end with any support like any big rock or half cut tree, creating the triangular structure along with small opening. Cover this with the debris and spread debris layer of about 4" thick for reducing the chances of conduction. If you want to save your time, then opt for this option.

#### Tip #10: Teepee home

Assemble four to five thick and long sticks in a hut style by tying up all of them from one rope on top. After constructing the structure, lie down in this teepee and assess your length; then keep the width of your hut according to it. Then cover the entire hut with some green leaves and layer the insulating materials in it.

#### Tip # 11: platform home

Some trees like Pandunas are best for shelter making in any rainforest. The special characteristic of this type of plants is that they also possess some features of the Mangrove trees as well. Take their branches and search the location where you can build the platform shelter by crossing their branches and cover the whole hut with it. Palm fronds can also serve as the sleeping beds.

#### Tip # 12: poncho lean style home

It is somehow the combination of the tarp and the lean home; you need two trees with small distances in between them along with the poncho and ropes. Incline the poncho on 45 degree and tie all the 4 ropes with the trees, two ropes with each tree. Make sure to tie them in such a way that you can also get the shade in a sunny day.

### Tip # 13: Belowground home

This is something reflects with the natural shelters, if you found any cave or depressed area, where you can stay for some time then, it is the great option. Prefer the sites of rocks or dunes and start digging with any equipment you have; don't waste the sand that is taken out while digging, in fact, use it as the source of protection and shielding material by spreading it in the corners.

#### Tip # 14: desert home

Poncho is the best material either it can be bind with the outcrops of the rocks or used in the mounding of sand. Tie up the poncho with outcrops if the surrounding is somehow rocky but if you're in sandy area then make the mounds of the sand and place them on the edges of poncho.

#### Tip # 15: beach shade home

It can help in protection with sun, wind or rain; search any natural material as a digging object then select the high water site. Start digging from north to south direction so that you'll get the sunlight in lesser amount. Start mounding from three sides and start digging deeper inside, and then make the appropriate roof as well.

#### Tip # 16: tree pit snow home

Search the area with tree bushes and then start digging the snow by determining the diameter that you required. Cover the external and internal surface with the snow for strengthening the hut. Add dry bushes in it for providing extra protection.

#### Tip # 17: Quiltze hut

Start digging the snow around 8 inches in depth and then make the tunnel in which you can sit inside by crawling. Make the foot end narrow with the suitable tall roof, so that you can easily sit in it.

#### Tip # 18: Salish Subterranean home

Dig the surface up to 3 feet deep. Develop the framework parallel to the circumference. Take the shelter by sitting in this dig and make the roof by some thorny bushes but if you would like to enjoy the night by looking at the stars then don't cover it.

#### Tip # 19: Body heat shelters

They are another simplest form of wilderness survival shelters because you don't need to put too much effort, just collect all the flexible sticks and bushes and give the shape of shell by putting debris over it and you're done with it. Make sure to leave the entrance opening.

#### Tip # 20: swamp bed shelter

Swamp bed can be made by taking four rods or half cut trees into consideration and then make the bed above the poles in rectangular shape. This type of shelter could be helpful in very wet or muddy area.

#### Tip # 21: No pole parachute teepee

Bind the parachute's rope with any highest branch of tree and then throw the rope over the branch and cross the tree and tightly tie up. Put the rocks on the corners and then also open the entrance.

#### Tip # 22: scout pit home

This is another simple method of digging the earth and then lying on the floor, made up of branches which remain colder in warm temperatures and warmer in colder temperatures. You can also cover the dig surface by debris.

#### Tip # 23: trash bag home

You simply need a big trash bag and some dry debris for making this type of survival shelter. Fill the half trash bag with dry debris and then fits in by keeping your head side out from the bag. It might sound crazy but this method is very useful in emergency circumstances like rain etc.

#### Tip # 24: poncho jungle home

Fix four poles in the rectangular shape but embed your poncho with the help of the poles. Then use parachute ropes of tying the frame with the poncho. Make sure to construct this survival shelter off the ground, so that you can use this both for the sleeping as well as sitting purpose.

#### Tip # 25: Igloo home

Take the rectangular blocks of the snow and assemble them in a circular pattern. For closing the structure of the igloo, make sure to assemble them at an inward angle to produce the corbel effect. Place all the other snow blocks in a similar fashion of wall's bricks. Leave the entrance space and cover the entire hut with the snow for producing extra insulating effect.

#### Tip # 26: Double lean to home

Take the thick poles or wooden pieces and tie them in a triangular shape. Fix another layer of same wooden poles against the first layer but fix the meeting point with some wooden pieces not with any ropes or even laces. Determine the width of the hut according to your body size and don't forget to leave the space for entrance.

#### Tip # 27: Round lounge home

This is the combination of debris, wigwam and debris hut. Take the tall and thick wooden rods. Construct them in a funnel fashion but not tie them from their meeting point, in fact, spread the dry debris over it and bind the top of the shelter with it. Remember, this should be constructed in a funnel shaped like broad diameter at the base and narrow diameter at the top. The loose tied top will give the ventilator effect of reducing the suffocation chances.

#### Tip # 28: 90 degree survival shelter

Search the site, making the 90 degree with the trees or any rocks. Make the shallow groove at the edge of the angle. Make the boundary with the dry debris and if you want to make the roof of it then place the wooden floor with the trees, emblazoned with some leaves or grass.

#### Tip # 29: Short term mild weather shelter home

If you find any pine trees nearby then find their fallen branches too for assembling them with this tree and making the survival shelter. Once you've assembled the pine tree branches, organize them in a way that you can easily crawl inside the hut.

#### Tip # 30: Tube tent survival shelter

Take two big garbage bags and then pierce the closed end of one bag while keeping the other bag intact, join both these bags with any sticky material. Make a small hole from the intact end of the tube for passing the rope's end from it, so that it can be tied to the two adjacent trees.

#### Tip # 31: snow trench survival shelter

Find the big snowy rock, which has appropriate boundaries. Take any other pointed rock and start hammering it on the rock, consequently, you'll get a hole in the rock. Crawl inside it and make sure that you can stay temporarily over there.



#### Tip # 32: snow cave

Locate the surface, having thin layers of snow and then dig into the surface with any pointed rock. Make the hollow cave inside the snowy surface and crawl inside but keep your head side out from the cave. Determine the space of the cave carefully in order to maximize the comfortable shelter.

#### Tip # 33: 4 figure deadfall tarp

Collect 3 branches along with the big stone, cut the excessive parts from the branches then hold the rock with one hand and then start positioning the two sticks with the rocks and add the third stick in between them for balancing the tarp.

#### Extra Tip

By tying up the tarp or blanket with any big rock is more stable than merely putting the weights over the blanket.

## **Chapter 5 – How to survive in wilderness?**

Well, no one don't even think about it but the wise person keeps himself prepared for any situation, either he likes it or not. Similarly, you should also know the ways of surviving in any wilderness for dealing with it efficiently. although, the above discussion was like the new world of different tactics to keep yourself in a safe and secure place but you should also consider the other necessities of life for spending some hours in such place.

What are the ways of surviving in the wilderness? What things should be preserved first? So, for knowing answers of all these questions, read this fascinating chapter.

Some experienced persons shared their views about how to survive in the wilderness by stating that there are 7 main components which are inevitable for any kind of situation, which are described below

### **1) Search for essentials of life**

The Essentials of life are mainly composed of adequate water and eating stuff, if you feel that your stored food and water are about to finish then start searching for these essentials because without them, your survival is impossible.

### **2) construct a shelter**

Survival shelter is another component which is very important for your stay; no matters how long will is your stay, because it facilitates you with the feeling of protected and insulated from the external environment. So, construct a shelter according to the materials availability for keeping you shielded.

### **3) Fire making**

If you're about to stay for a night then, you should find some wooden sticks as a fuel of fire and make the fire, so that the atmosphere can become warm and lighted with it. It can also help in reducing the hypothermia too.

#### 4) Seek for help

Help can only be obtained through different types of signals, like visual signals are commonly used where visibility, chances are higher, including Lakeshore or any island, but the same our signals are opting at night by sending signals through the rocks and flashlights. On the other end of the spectrum, fire signals are the most common identifiable sources due to the smoke in a day and visible fire at night.

Signal mirror is another help seeking method by which you can use any glass surfaced object like a cup or even belt buckles for reflecting the light to the airplane.

#### 5) Navigation

Navigation is the act of finding the direction without having any device. Direction determination could be very easy by predicting the nature including sun, plants, stars, moon and trees. Make the two marks of straight line and then go ahead of them, don't try to move in a circle, instead follow the path carefully.

#### 6) Get prepared your First aid kit

First aid kit should be kept all the way while you're travelling because it can help in dealing with any emergency conditions. Also learn some techniques like CPR or breathing initiating position for overcoming the air hunger. Make sure that you've sufficient knowledge about the procedures and purpose of the things in your first aid kit.

#### 7) Predicting a weather

It is very difficult to predict weather without any device but you can predict by looking over the clouds like if clouds are white then they're fine but if clouds are black or in clusters then it could be sign of wet weather.

Also notice the grayish shade of clouds; it could be a pointer of seeking the survival shelters immediately. Red sky at dusk indicates that the next day will be good but if red sky appears at dawn then it is the signal of low pressure in the atmosphere and indicating the storm.

### Bonus Trick

Training of these described elements can help you in dealing with any similar conditions in future. So, try to practice them and implement whenever you need it.

## **Conclusion**

Thank you for downloading this eBook!

The concentration and attention shown towards this text is the great source of honor and privilege for us. Hopefully, this book will be helpful in combating with any wilderness circumstances, yet, 33 ways along with the appropriate steps and measures will provide you an enormous choice of sheltering and shielding yourself, either you've sources or not. Thus, you can combat with any wilderness dauntlessly after reading this manuscript.

Brandon West

# BUILD A SURVIVAL SAFE HOME

THE BEST MANUAL FOR  
MAKING A SUSTAINABLE  
AND PROTECTED HOME  
IN A WASTELAND



# **Build a Survival Safe Home**

The Best Manual for Making Sustainable and  
Protected Home in Wasteland

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## Introduction

With our world changing so rapidly, more and more, people are starting to look to sustainable living in extreme conditions. Maybe it's the fear of global warming, or maybe the desire to live as far off the grid as possible, but nowadays, people want the option of living on their own.

While the concept is fine in theory, how does one go about making a self-sustainable home that can handle wasteland conditions? Where do you begin to plan your materials, location, and devices needed to survive in a protected, self-sufficient home?

We will look at building considerations, materials, water maintenance, and other key aspects to protecting your homestead. By the time you are finished with this manual, you should have a decent idea of what would be needed to truly protect your home "off the grid."

## Chapter 1 – Getting Started

One of the first things to consider is what your new home will be made out of. If you're truly doing this as an off the grid project, then you have several options available to you. To help figure out what to use, you should probably ask yourself what the purpose of your home will be?

- **Eco-friendly.** You want a home that is environmentally sound and leaves next to no footprint. In this case, you have a variety of options. Everything from repurposed straw compound to brick, to leftover building materials from a construction site can be used. You can also consider using repurposed materials, such as glass bottles, for both light and decoration.
- **Protection.** If you're building a home to protect yourself, your fortress should be made out of solid materials. You may want to consider different forms of concrete, brick, or steel for your structure. Also, you may want to look at how heat resistant your building materials need to be.
- **Sustainable living.** Your building choice will depend heavily on how your materials adapt to the environment around you. How are they or the retention of heat, cold, and water? Does your structure afford you the means to recycle your water, and if so, how efficiently?

For most, the answer is usually a mix of the three. You want something safe, secure, and able to carry on without a reliance on the outside world.

The second thing to consider is location. While in a desperate situation, you may not have much say, this guide assumes you are planning and preparing, not reacting, to a disaster.

Consider the terrain. Are you downwind? Where are you in terms of water flow? Is there a danger of flooding? Also, consider the facing of your home. If you have windows for a light source, you will want as many as possible to be facing southward, as this will give you roughly 40% more light year round. Also, this can help with your heating in the winter.

Next, consider the materials. There are several viable options when building your own sustainable home, and all of them are good in their own right. It really depends on what you want to get out of your home.

First, are you looking for a long-term structure, or is this meant to fulfill immediate needs? If this is a temporary shelter, then you could get by with any number of resources. If you're looking for something more concrete, then anything from pallets to wood to concrete blocks could work for you. Again, it depends on your situation.

## **Chapter 2 – Dealing with Disaster**

First up, let's discuss dealing with immediate disaster. How prepared are you to live off the grid? In the event of an emergency, you need to focus on your immediate survival needs, and while this may seem straightforward, you will want to make sure you've taken steps to see things through the long haul.

For starters, if you are secure in your own home, you will need to take an immediate inventory of your food supply. You should have a survival pantry located somewhere safe and dry. This could be in a shelter or cellar, and should contain enough canned food to survive for two years, minimum. Consider powdered foods, sealed foods, and foods that do not need heating, such as canned vegetables for your disaster pantry.

You will also need fresh water to see things through. Depending on the level of disaster, you may be cut off from the local water supply for weeks, months, or permanently, depending on the level of disaster you are dealing with. Draw as much as you can from the tap before the supply becomes contaminated, and make sure you have several storage containers ready to go. An underground storage tank could hold as much as 1,000 gallons, and while this may seem like a lot, it can run out, quickly. You will want to salvage as much immediate water as you can.

Third, you should focus on warmth and shelter. If you are still in your home, consider having a stockpile of wool clothing. Wool can keep you warm while drying quickly. It's also heartier than cotton, which can retain water and keep you colder, longer.

Make sure you have a sufficient number of blankets to keep warm in case heating or fires are not an option. Depending on the situation, it might not be safe to burn anything. This could be because of particles in the air, or because it would signal that you were currently in your home. If it is safe to burn, consider an oil or wood burning stove.

Fourth, look at communication. Are you able to reach the outside world? A crank radio is an essential item for anyone living off the grid. Even if the Internet goes down, people will still be able to broadcast, and in the event of an emergency, it might be the only connection you have with others.

Fifth, consider your exit route. Where are you presently located, and where is a good, safe place for you to be? If your home becomes unsafe, you may have to abandon it in search of safer territory. How fast can you get out of your house and still have the necessary trappings to survive? Most survivalist experts will have an escape pack ready to go in the event of an emergency. Those that live near water might have this stored inside a kayak or canoe for easy transport.



## Chapter 3 – Setting Up Shelter

If you are on the move and in need of temporary shelter, you have several options, based on what you have on you and your terrain. If you have gone on the move, there are a few key items you should have on your person to make things considerably easier.

- A tarp. Tarps are so versatile that they are a must for a survivalist. You can use a tarp to construct a rain-proof shelter, use it for ground cover, a waterproof seal, or even to wrap and transport an injured party member.
- A knife. You will need a tool for cutting, prying, and sharpening things, and a good hunting knife is the way to go.
- A compass. If you are in the woods and cannot see the sun, it can be handy to have a compass to know which way to go. If you don't have a compass, you can use your watch to determine which way is north by the position of the sun in relation to the hour and minute hand.
- A watch. It's good to keep track of the date and time, and again, it can be used as a compass, in a pinch.
- A backpack. A 70 liter pack is good, but if you are on the move, you might be able to get by with a 48 liter. The real question is this; is the bag waterproof?
- Rope. You will need some cord or rope for structures, wounds, climbing, and a host of other situations.

- Rations. Some quick protein rations can be stored indefinitely, and they can keep you going until you can get a steady food supply set up.
- Clothing. You will want several changes of clothes, and good socks to switch out with.
- First Aid. You should have a kit on you in case of emergencies.
- Waterproof matches. A must for the survivalist. Matches mean a quick fire and an easy night.
- Flint and steel. Matches can't last forever, but you can get months of use out of a good flint and steel.
- Cooking pan. A solid cooking pan can serve as your entire kitchen. If it's deep enough, it can also be used to boil water.
- CamelBak. Make sure you have a good water skin for your travels.

These are just a few of the items you may need. While not a complete list, the items listed above are going to be universally needed in most situation. When putting together your own survival pack, consider the weather in your region, the possible disasters that can occur, and the amount of time they may take. Think about what a person would need to find safety, shelter, and aid.

The problem with providing a comprehensive list of what is needed is that each situation is different. Where you live will dictate what kind of problems you should be ready for, so make sure that you've adjusted to the disasters, natural or otherwise,

that could strike close to home. Assuming you have these and some other key items, consider the different types of temporary shelters you could construct.

First and easiest is the tarp shelter. This can be done pretty easily if you can find a low lying tree branch. If this is not available, then consider using a rope or cord to drape the tarp over.

A second type of shelter is a branch shelter. Similar in concept to the tarp shelter, this is done with a branch or rope to serve as a base. Branches are then lain standing up and leaned onto the base structure until they provide a solid covering. If you have the time and some rope, you might consider tying them together once you had a fair amount, to keep them from blowing away. If this is not an option, then consider using stones to weight the top of the structure down.

What if you need a temporary shelter in the winter? Ideally, you would use a tent, but what if it's below zero? First, lay down your tarp to stop any seepage of water through the floor of your tent. Then, if available, lay down a layer of hay. This will act as a cushion against the ground, and it will also act as a natural heating agent for your tent. Then, make sure you layer your clothing and bundle up in your sleeping bag.

In extreme situations, you may need to dig a snow shelter. Dig a hole at a 45 degree angle that is just big enough for you to crawl into. Snow, despite being cold, is also a wonderful insulator. It will not get colder within the shelter, even if the temperature outside continues to drop.

If you are stationed in one place for a while, a traditional fire pit might not be a bad idea. Make a circle of stones, and make sure the brush or any other items that could burst into flame are swept away from the area you want to have your fire at. In the center of the fire structure, place anything highly burnable. If you have hay, dryer lint, or steel wool, these are all great to have for the center, as they all burn quickly.

Second, make a small tent of twigs and tiny branches around your kindling. This should serve as the initial burn material, and will probably go up pretty quick. You then continue to stack your wood in larger and larger surrounding tents around this smaller structure until you have something that would burn for several hours.

A second structure is the Lincoln log tower. Start with the same structure described above for the inside, and then, use your larger branches to make a stacked tower going up. This can serve as a small, but hot, furnace for you to cook over.

While this is good for one or two nights, what about long term cooking? Or heat? You may need something small, but effective in terms of heating food. You will also want something that won't shift if it burns, or gets hot. You need a brick stove.

Stack chimney bricks, or yellow fire bricks, in a small tower. Leave the bottom with a window, and make sure the top is structured like a chimney. This serves as a quick and easy way to funnel a lot of heat out of a small amount of fire.

Some people use concrete blocks, and admittedly, they do make for a very quick structure to put a fire in. While some people claim they might explode, the real truth is that they just can't hold up to long term heat. Over time, a concrete stove may crumble from excessive heat, so make sure you use fireplace brick. If you're going for something more permanent, look into fire mortar to make sure your structure will stand for a long time.

Eventually, living in the woods can get old. You have the ability to sustain yourself, but after a while, you may want for a more permanent structure. Let's discuss some of the more solid ways you can take care of yourself for the long haul.

## Chapter 4 – Solid Structures

One area that closely reflects the conditions of an apocalyptic situation is the desert. In the barrens, people have been practicing sustainable living for years, and the methods they've used are simple, effective, and most importantly, cheap.

First off, while anything can be sued for your home, if you are in a region of extreme heat, you might want to consider using clay. A clay structure is one that will naturally stay cool, even if the outside temperature is over 100 degrees. Clay is relatively easy to come by, molds easily, and hardens quickly when baked in the sun.

While Native Americans had their own methods of making clay homes, a quick cheat you can use is to use a wood frame under the clay to help give it structure. If you erect a simple skeleton and build around this, it can help you greatly in terms of dimensions and stability. On top of this, it can make it easier to pull off more advanced structures such as windows, doorways, and even roofs.

For windows, if modeling a home out of something malleable like clay, consider a bottle wall. If you have access to a copious amount of waste, then chances are, you have a lot of bottles lying around. These bottles can catch a lot of sunlight, and if you put them with their bottoms facing inward, then you have a great means of catching a lot of light through a beautiful mosaic.

Now, what about lighting your home in general? Despite how you may have done your windows, make sure that they are facing south. Again, most of your sunlight will come from the south, so this is the direction you want to be facing. For those who are building an eco-friendly home and using solar power, always make sure your solar panels line the south side of your home.

Third, what if you are looking to light a room, but electricity is a thing of the past? Generators are nice, but they can't last forever. Solar cells and batteries are a nice solution, but not sustainable for the long term.

In South America, some neighborhoods have found a simple solution that lights their homes well. Many of their shacks have tin roofs (also a good and cheap building material to use), so they cut a small square out, and put a 2 liter bottle inside of it. The bottle is cleaned, and filled with water, and a cap full of bleach to prevent algae. The 2 liter is then put into a hole that is cut into the tin square, and then placed back on the roof. The light caught from the sun is reflected in the water, and produces as much light midday as having a 60 watt bulb in the middle of the room.

There are of course candles as well, and if you have a good system for catching your wax, you can have a virtually infinite candle to work with. Some people have what are called infinity candles, which are candles that catch wax in a wide basin and then filter it into a candle-shaped tube with a wick placed inside. Once the candle has burned out, you take the waste out of the tube, which has formed a second candle.

What if you're not in the desert? There are other building types you could go for. Depending on your location and the weather, you may consider a hill home. A hill home is exactly what it sounds like; a hill that has been hollowed out to have a home on one side. Some people call these hobbit homes, but the thing is, they never need to be heated or cooled. Because of the temperature of the earth, the homes tend to stay roughly the same temperature all year long.

On top of this, the root system of the grass that grows above the home can act as a great filter for rain water, and because the home is built into a hill, you'll find it is the best place to be in a severe storm. Tornados, while terrifying, cannot do anything to a hill home. They simply pass over them, leaving the structures alone.

You might also consider a disaster home kit. These pod homes come pre-designed, and are made to catch heat, water, and light to their maximum efficiency. While small,

they are designed with sustainable living in mind. They tend to stand out, though, and again, their architecture makes them a bit odd to be in. Most look like giant soccer balls from the outside, but every inch of the inside is utilized to its fullest potential.

If you're looking to go underground, you have multiple options. There are companies that will provide you with a premade bunker home, complete with water and power setups ready to go. These are designed to be disaster shelters, but you could conceivably live in one, if the situation called for it. These can come in varying sizes, and are considered pretty safe, overall.

Some people have gone so far as to construct their own disaster shelters underground, but to varying degrees of success. One survivalist dug out a massive trench, and then gutted and welded multiple school buses together to create a multi-level underground bunker. While the safety of this structure remains unclear, there's no question that he was able to construct his own, custom shelter to meet his needs.

There are so many ways you could go with a shelter that it is honestly up to you. Now, once you have your shelter and you're all set up, what is there to eat and drink?

## Chapter 5 – Food and Drink

One of the biggest concerns of sustainable living is the supply of fresh water. Do you have enough, and if not, how are you going to make the most out of what you have? Many people adopt a gray water solution, which can work well, especially if you are in an area where water consumption is being monitored, or if you are operating off a rainwater barrel filtration system.

Consider the immediate uses of water in the home:

- Drinking
- Bathing
- Clothing
- Dishes

Now, consider that you will probably have crops to water. If water is in limited supply, then consider a gray water system. First, your purified water is used for drinking and for bathing. You come first, and you need to be hydrated and clean, to avoid disease. This bath water is not wasted, instead, it is then pumped into your washer for your clothing and dishes. Finally, anything that is left over can be used to water your garden. This is the best and most efficient cycle for keeping your water usage maximized. It also helps to ensure that your crops are getting enough water when drought becomes an issue.

As far as filtering your water, there are several methods you can use. First off, if you don't have a filtration system in place, consider a sand tank. A water tank that has alternating layers of sand and pebbles will let water trickle down through it, and the



sand will catch any impurities in the water. Put a tap at the bottom (where there is a rock layer to allow for better flow), and you have a naturally filtered tank of water, ready to go.

Some other survivalists experiment with a grass tank, which works on the same principle. A tank of soil and grass filters the water, and can potentially be used to grow some crops, to boot. The excess water filters through and comes out the bottom, ready to go.

A third option is to use a porous lava rock. Lava rock works as an amazing filter, and scrubs your water clean. In fact, many of the filters you use in your water today are making use of a charcoal or lava filter to catch any impurities.

Once water isn't an issue anymore, let's discuss food. You may need to become self-sufficient in providing yourself with a meal, but how do you do it? First off, if you have the resources to keep livestock, then go for it. Chickens are the best, as they can produce eggs and meat. Goats are good, as they can give you milk, and they take less to sustain than cattle. Pigs are good for food, and sheep can be used for food and for clothing. If you have the crop resources to keep livestock fed and healthy, then by all means, feel free.

Now, what if you can't sustain livestock? What if you're restricted to growing food? The first thing to consider is what is your growing area, and what can it maintain? Chances are, the answer is not a lot. If you're living in a wasteland, then the area that is habitable shouldn't be very large. You may need to do a hydroponic farm, or a greenhouse, to keep your crops going.

So, what can you grow? If you have the means, one of the easiest crops to grow is tomatoes. They do take a lot of water, but they grow fast and they can help sustain you in a lot of ways. Also, they can grow without soil. If you have a cloth sack, you can unroot a tomato plant and place it in a sack. Let the sack hang from a pole, and water the sack regularly. The roots won't know the difference, and you can grow hanging

tomato plants that produce fruit just as good as what you could pull out of the ground. Other plants, such as peppers and peas, can be grown this way, too. Strawberries can be done this way, but they require strict growing conditions.

What if you have soil? First up would be onions. They are easy to grow, and they tend to multiply. Plus, they're healthy, and they can be used in a variety of things. Peppers are easy to grow and produce food for as long as they are warm.

One of the best foods to grow if you are looking for something filling, is the potato. A lot of people ignore potatoes, but that's because they aren't using a potato tower to get the most out of their food.

First, build a box that is two feet by two feet. Make sure it has our poles going straight up, roughly three feet into the air. The sides of the box should be six inches high, and should be easy to remove planks. Make a back for your potato box that goes up the poles, while the other sides are left open. Fill the box with dirt, and plant your potatoes.

As your potatoes start to grow, add sides to the box and keep filling it with dirt. As the plant continues to grow, it will also continue to make more potatoes. At any time, you can unscrew a plank from the side of the tower and harvest your crop. If done right, a good potato tower should easily produce over 100 pounds of potatoes from a 2x2 space.

If your structure is in a hill, or is made of some earthy material, then putting some of your garden on the roof can serve the dual purpose of providing extra insulation and strength from the roots, while at the same time helping to minimize water damage. If you have a green house, make sure you tier the crops you grow.

Some crops are great for a sustainable situation, while others are not. Avoid trying to grow corn. Corn drinks a massive amount of water, is difficult to pollenate, and

produces little food for the efforts. Plus, its nutritional value is low.

Second, be cautious of melons. All melons take a lot of water, and they tend to take up more space than they are worth. Yes, a crop of watermelons is wonderful, but consider how much of your greenhouse or garden area is overrun by them, and their benefits are quickly outweighed.

If possible, you may want to encourage bees onto your property. Yes, bees sting, but they can also pollenate your crops and help keep things healthy. Plus, you can harvest the honey for a delicious snack

## Chapter 6 – Protecting Yourself

What if you're in need of protection? While much of this book deals with survival from the elements or from malnutrition, what if you need shelter from people?

First off, a warning system is key in letting you know you're about to have company. If electricity is not an option, then the old standby of cans on a string is a surprisingly good secondary measure. Use tin cans, and place small rocks within. String them up with a thin rope around the property, and make sure that if the string is disturbed, it would cause a loud noise.

Second, you may want to consider a ditch. Even if water is not an option, a good six foot deep ditch is a great way to deter people from being able to get to your home. To avoid issues, make the ditch at least five feet wide. A simple drawbridge of plank system should be enough to get you across, and if you want to go even further, you could always sharpen tree limbs to place in the pit, ala a tiger trap.

Third, consider coverings for your windows. Tin is a cheap and plentiful material, and it can't burn. You can have tin shutters for your windows to prevent people from introducing any flammable agents to your home, and tin is easy enough to work with that you would be able to carve out peep holes for you to see out of.

Fourth, consider your access to your roof. The roof is a great way to maintain an elevated position over invaders, and it allows you to escape the inside of your home if something drastic happens.

Fifth, make sure your floorplan is designed for quick entry and quick exit. You don't want to be trapped, after all. Make sure you have at least two different escape routes, and make sure that near these you have your travel pack, ready to go.

While all this may seem a bit extreme, consider that there are companies that make a fortune creating fortresses for people that want their privacy. Recently, an architect created a transforming home that looks like a block design, but can quickly seal itself behind steel and concrete in the event of invaders. Called the Zombie House, it was designed to be impenetrable, and also came equipped with a built-in surveillance system.

All of these different techniques may work to one extent or another, but there is one tried and true method that you may want to consider, if possible. Get a dog. They offer phenomenal security, can help you to hunt, and provide companionship. Dogs are territorial and loyal, and will happily help you patrol your border. Plus, they are great at noticing things that we can't and they may be able to alert you to danger before you even know it's there.

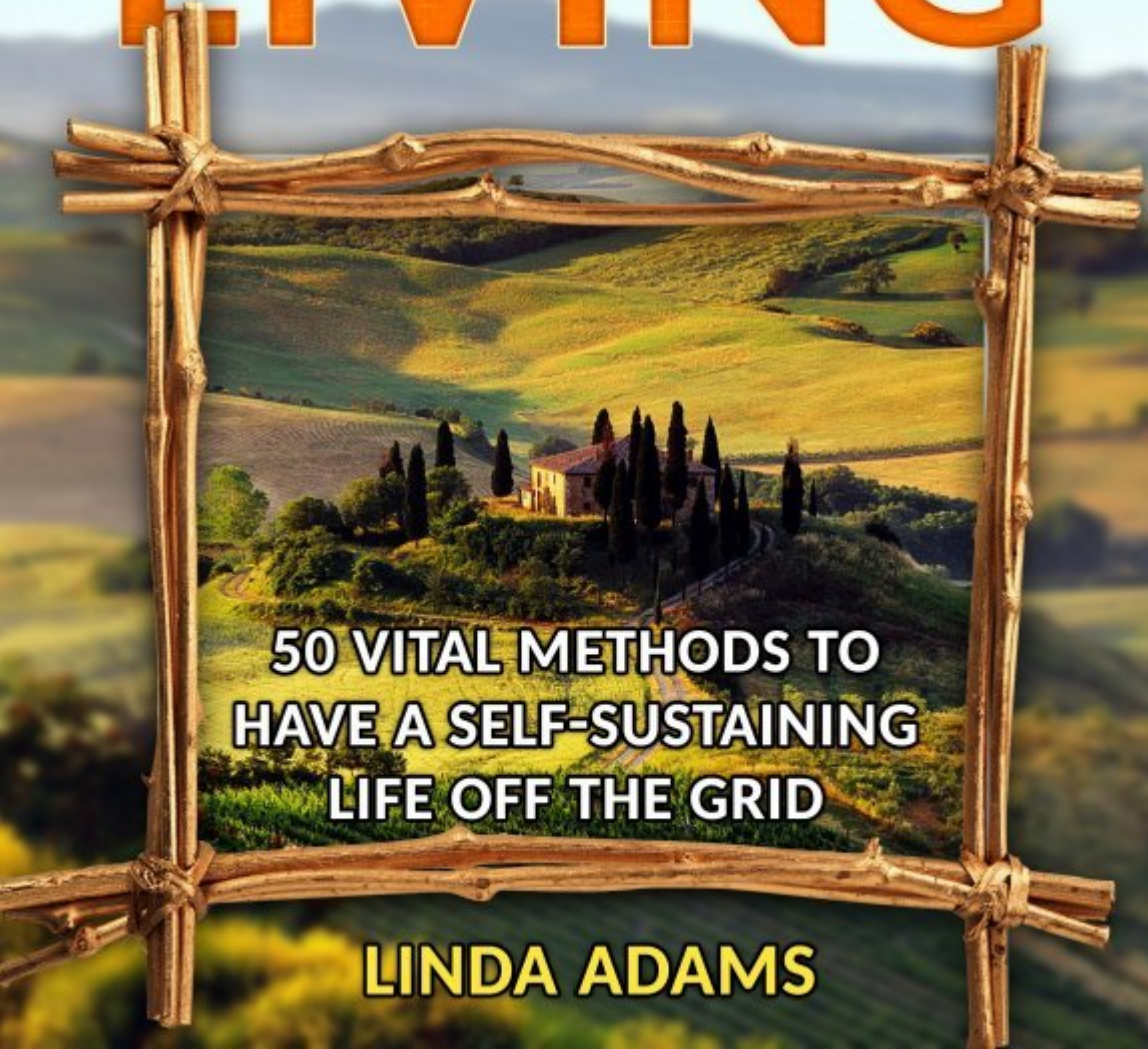
## Conclusion

The reasons for needing a survival safe home are varied, but the end result is your continued existence. In this manual, we discussed the reasons you may want to create a survival home, the materials you might use, what to do in the event of an immediate disaster, and some different building and growing techniques you can employ when trying to provide a means of food, water, and shelter.

In the vent of a catastrophe, many people find themselves woefully unprepared. This book is meant to serve as a starter guide to get you thinking about the different things you can do to protect yourself, and to make you ask yourself some important questions before diving into the construction of your own survival safe home.

Whatever your reason for wanting to have a safe home, make sure that it is constructed in a way that can keep you sustained. Remember, bad things can happen, but they don't last forever. The point of a safe home is to keep you alive until the danger passes. The biggest thing you can keep with you when waiting is the knowledge that when the danger passes, things will get better, and you'll be better off making it through.

# Off Grid LIVING

A rustic wooden frame made of sticks and twigs, containing a photograph of a self-sustaining off-grid lifestyle. The photo shows rolling green hills, a small white house with a red roof, and several tall, thin cypress trees. The frame is made of several horizontal and vertical sticks, some of which are tied together with twine or rope.

**50 VITAL METHODS TO  
HAVE A SELF-SUSTAINING  
LIFE OFF THE GRID**

**LINDA ADAMS**

# **Off Grid Living**

50 Vital Methods To have A Self-Sustaining Living  
Off The Grid



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## Introduction

Living off the grid has become a more popular and an appealing alternative to how many individuals are choosing to live. The idea or picture many people have when someone mentions off the grid living is typically that of a small hut or tent set up in the middle of a secluded forest but living off the grid does not have to be a complete back to nature lifestyle.

With the many advancements in technology it is becoming easier than ever to live off the grid. Although many individual that choose to take on this lifestyle do have a genuine desire to leave little to no carbon footprint in the world many choose this lifestyle because of a desire to be free from the financial burdens that come with living on the grid.

Living off the grid means living off the land. There are an endless number of ways you can live off the grid. On the extreme end are those who build their home from the earth using mud and clay to construct a small livable home and then there are the ones who can run their home as efficiently as those living on the grid by utilizing the natural elements around them. Some have little to no contact with other individuals and some have created a small community of other off the grid individuals.

Transitioning from on the grid to off the grid can be somewhat of a challenge to a few individuals especially if they have not carefully considered how different certain areas of their live will be. Over the next few pages we will discuss a number of ways that you can easily adjust to your new off the grid lifestyle and a variety of methods that you can use in your off the grid home.

If you have yet to embark on the off the grid journey you will learn some key things to consider before you even begin to picture your off the grid home. You will be

introduced some design ideas and suggestion on how you can choose to purchase your off the grid home or built one from the land up.

Once you have an idea of your home design you will want to take into careful consideration how to power that home and how you can be completely self sufficient living in your off the grid home. You will learn about a number of energy supply methods that utilize the natural elements that surround your home and a number of everyday activities that will make living off the grid highly enjoyable and rewarding.

Whether you have already decided that you want to pursue a lifestyle of living off the grid, maybe still are a little indecisive if this kind of lifestyle is for you or if you want to stay on the grid but cut back on your energy cost many people can benefit from the methods listed in this book.

## **Chapter 1 – Methods to Implement Before you Start in your Off the grid home**

Before you dive right into a new off the grid lifestyle there are a few things you should do and consider prior to committing to the off the grid lifestyle. The methods in this first chapter will cover some easy suggestion that you will want to take advantage of before you start living off the grid. Living off the grid can be a highly rewarding experience not only in relieving the financial burdens in your daily life but a sense of pride from living self sufficiently. To greater benefit form this off the grid lifestyle practice these methods before you pack up and move to your new home.

### **METHOD 1 - Eliminate Your Debt-**

When you want to live off the grid the last thing you want is to have any kind of debt hanging over your head. Eliminate all your debt before jumping into you new off the grid home. Items such as any loans, all credit card debit and any other financial burdens should all be paid off completely. Living off the grid is a rewarding self-sufficient decision and you will want to make sure you wont have any bill collectors knocking on your door as you are adapting to the new lifestyle.

### **METHOD 2 - Have Some Money Saved-**

Going off the grid does require a little bit of start up cost. Too have a well-designed self-sufficient home while living off the grid will at first need some money. All the investments you put into your home will quickly pay for themselves and you will quickly realize that you can live a very fulfilling life with little to no money. Building an off the grid home and acquiring all the supplies you need to build the home will cost

some money at first but once everything is installed and in place there is little future investments needed to keep your home functioning.

### **METHOD 3 - Research Areas You Might Want to Build In-**

Just as you would do when moving into any other kind of home you will want to do some research on where you may like to live. Be sure to take into consideration the seasonal weather, the surrounding environment and layout of the land. You can purchase an off the grid home that was previously built or you can purchase the land and build your own customized off the grid home. Before you make any commitments you should have a clear idea of what you want from your off the grid home. Some people want a lot of land in a quiet area and others just want a self-sufficient home that frees themselves from monthly utility bills.

### **METHOD 4 - Double Check and Know the Regulations So You Will Not Run Into Any Legal Issues-**

Although one of the main reason to live off the grid is to disconnect from many of the regulations imposed upon typical home dwellers you cannot escape from them all the time. There are certain restriction and in some cases complete prohibition of living off the grid in any way. In some areas you need permission to build on the land, other areas there are restriction on what you can build. Before you purchase your land or even buy an already in place off the grid home you will want to do some research on what you will be able to do with the land or any modifications you may want to make to the home.



## **METHOD 5 - Stock Up On Tools Both for Construction and Gardening-**

Many off the grid residents will all encourage starting your own garden. Not only is it an easy way to cover most of your food needs but also, it can be an enjoyable activity. Living off the grid you are probably not going to have a simple small garden with only a few plants. Instead, if you have the land, you will begin small and expand to be able to harvest a large number of fruits and vegetable.

You will want to start acquiring some of the tools you will need for this endeavor. Stock up on a number of gardening tools that can be found in some thrift shops, garage sales, yard sales or even asking friends and family who have some they do not use. Even having more than one of most tools will be beneficial since you will most likely be using them a good amount.

## **METHOD 6 - Cut Back Before You Commit-**

Before unplugging completely from the rest of the world you may want to ease yourself into the off grid lifestyle. Living off the grid can mean some drastic changes in the way you will not only be living but also changing how you would normally do everyday chores or tasks. If you are considering going off the grid or thought it over for a while you will need to be sure you realize that you will not have as many of the so easily available luxury items that you may be used to.

Living off the grid typically involves a lot less going out and more staying in to either take care of the home or tend the garden. Although many off the grid dwellers have a way to still stay connected through the Internet this is not always the case. Begin by cutting back on eating out and entertainment. Start cooking more at home and even trying some jarring or other do it yourself projects. Many off the grid dwellers are efficient and over time have become some incredibly skillful do it yourselfers.

Living off the grid does not necessarily mean you will be completely cut off from the rest of the world but you will learn that your focus is no longer on social media or gossip. Consider starting a few new hobbies that you have been waiting to give a try since you will soon have the time to do more of the things you enjoy living off the grid.

## **METHOD 7 - Think About Enjoyable Ways to Generate a Low Income by Starting a Small Side Business-**

Although most individuals living off the grid do not have a need for a large income you will need to generate a small amount of cash flow to save up for any repairs or emergencies you may encounter. Before going off the grid you should consider how you could earn a little money living off the grid. Many individuals work for themselves in some kind of freelance or home based business and other sell their goods or crafts. Living off the grid will free up a majority of your time so you will be able to take up that knitting, candy making or photography hobby you have always wanted to start. These new hobbies can be a great way to earn some money while you live off the grid.

## **Chapter 2 – Choosing Your Off grid Home Structure**

When you have decided that you want to live off the grid there are many options you have in choosing the perfect home for yourself and your family. Some options already include a pre-existing functional off the grid home built. The most popular option amongst individuals choosing to live off the grid is obtaining land and constructing your own home built to your personal preferences. This chapter will cover the variety of home styles you can choose from that could be a match for your ideal off the grid home.

### **METHOD 8 - Tiny Home-**

Tiny homes can be acquired pre-built or by purchasing a tiny home kit and constructing it on your own. These tiny homes are usually only at most four hundred square feet and sometimes even smaller. Choosing to live in a tiny home requires you to think outside the box in terms of your average home functions. Living in a tiny home you will need to get creative with how you store, operate and live your daily life in a compact space. These are great off the grid homes and can easily be built for easy transport if you do not want to settle in one area.

### **METHOD 9 - Log Cabin-**

Log cabins are a quaint idea for off the grid housing. Many log cabin homes are available and you can easily build one of your own. When constructed properly and carefully these log cabin homes are effective heat and cooling dwellings that can be constructed to fit your own preferences. If you choose to construct your own log cabin home you will want to make sure you obtain enough supply of wood and do some research on clay or mud mixture that will best suit your home's functionality. Building your own log cabin home is not as challenging as one may think but be sure to have plenty of insulation that will keep your energy usages down.

## **METHOD 10 - BUILD YOUR OWN:**

When deciding to build your own off the grid home there are many factors that should be considered from things like the land, climate and size of home you wish to build. Here we will list some of the methods you can easily incorporate and use when planning the construction of your off the grid home.

### **METHOD 11 - Use Passive Solar Power-**

Passive solar power is a highly effective heating and lighting method. It is simply based on the layout of window and door placement that not only will light a majority of your home without any additional energy source but also can provide adequate heat in the summer with the ability to keep your home comfortable and cool in the summer months.

### **METHOD 12 - Insulation-**

Be sure to keep the warm air in during winter months and the cool air during summer months by adding on insulation. Be sure to insulate ceiling, walls and around windows and doors.

### **METHOD 13 - Thermal Materials-**

To help regulate and more effectively heat and cool your off the grid home use building materials such as bricks, tile or stones. These thermal efficient materials easily absorb the heat from the sun's light during the daytime hours and slowly release the heat throughout the evening hours.

#### **METHOD 14 - Extra Heating With a Fireplace-**

If you purchase land where you will have firewood available installing a fireplace in your off the grid home. Fireplaces are a highly beneficial heating source that will allow you to save some of your solar energy for other uses during the winter months.

#### **METHOD 15 - Consider Your Climate-**

In hotter climate you will want higher ceilings. Building high ceilings will keep the hotter air up and away from the living areas at ground level. In cooler climates lower ceiling will keep the living space warmer.

## **Chapter 3 – Energy Supply for Off The Grid Living**

Choosing an energy supply source may be the most difficult choice any new off the grid home dweller will make. Installation of a solar energy system tends to be a little costly and you want to make sure the energy supply system you choose will easily provide you with enough energy to live comfortably in your off the grid home. Luckily, there are a number of options you can choose from to supply your home with plenty of energy and many of these systems come in kits for easy installation.

Many off the grid homes will utilize at least two different energy sources to run major appliances and for limited lighting production. Veteran off the grid dwellers would also highly recommend that you have an emergency back-up generator available in case of severe weather or damage to your existing energy supply system. In this chapter will cover some of the most common energy supplying systems and some not so common methods. Here you will be provided with many options to consider for the best system that will fit your personal daily needs.

### **METHOD 16 - Calculate Your Power Wattage-**

Before you look into energy supply systems you will want to calculate how much power you will need. By figuring out how much energy you anticipate using everyday or throughout the week will give you a better idea of which of the energy supply system will better fit your power needs. When thinking of building your own off the grid home or buying one you will want to figure out how much power will be needed to function your home from the appliances to heating usage.

Knowing how many watts you will use in a day and week can greatly help you in determining what kind of power supply would be best suited to power your home. To do this you will want to think clearly about the appliances you will use on a regular daily basis and for how long you will be running each appliance. Beginning the



calculating process you will want to think of the days you will use the most energy and factor in how the weather may or may not affect your energy supply.

Every off the grid homes are powered by natural elements like the wind or sun preparing yourself to take into consideration that the weather is often unpredictable and you could be without power if not thought out clearly. Many off the grid homes implement two types of energy supply one from natural elements and a set of energy preserving batteries. In the next chapter we will discuss the many option you have when choosing a power supply source.

### **METHOD 17 - Roof top Solar Energy Panels-**

Roof top panels are becoming a common installation not just for the off the grid homeowners but many city and suburban homes also. You can easily have solar panels installed on the roof of your home to supply energy to the home as well as let in natural light and use the sun's light to heat your home. The panels need to be installed on the south or southwest side of the home for better efficiency and you will want to be sure the amount of sunlight you will be receiving is worth the price of installing the solar powers on your roof.

You will want to make sure any surrounding trees will not shade the solar panels also. If you live in an area that gets a consistent supply of sunlight for about five hours a day then solar panels on your roof could be a good investment. Solar rooftop panels can be a highly effective way to supply your home with all the energy it will need to function throughout the day but on cloudy or in the later evening hours you will need another way to operate your home.

### **METHOD 18 - Free Standing Solar Panels-**

If you are planning on purchasing an already built off the grid home and do not want to spend the additional money to replace your existing roof with solar panels there are

many kits available for free standing solar power systems. Unlike the rooftop panels these freestanding panels are constructed away from the home. They are hooked up to a battery supply also that allows you save or conserve the power for later use.

Free standing solar power panels are can be a convenient options to those individuals who would much rather have their home in a shaded area to cut back on cooling cost and can set these panels up a little bit further away from their home in the direct sunlight. Even if you do not want to commit to living fully off the lid these free standing panels can be implemented by individuals living on the grid also. Installing freestanding solar panels can greatly cut back on your monthly electricity and other utility bills on any home.

Just like with rooftop solar panels this type of solar energy supply is a great option for any off the grid homes located in areas that will receive a good amount of sunshine. They however also, can only supply energy to your home effectively during the day and if it is not overcast or cloudy. These freestanding panels also need to be installed so that the panels are in a southward facing direction.

### **METHOD 19 - Deep Cycle Batteries-**

Deep cycle batteries are rechargeable batteries that are usually used in connection with another power source. They effectively charge from the other energy supplying source and can store up this energy that can then later be used when needed. When installing these battery packs that can usually be bought in a kit with you other energy supply option, you will want store the deep cycle battery packs in a naturally ventilated, cool place and shielded from any possible weather elements.

### **METHOD 20 - Wind Powered Electricity-**

Wind power is a great energy provider if the area you are living in receives a good amount of wind and at consistent speeds. It is however a little tricky to calculate if the

area you want to begin building your sustainable off the grid home in will provide enough wind to produce electricity because wind can differ in every area depending on the land layout. You can easily get a better idea of how effective a wind powered energy source will be for your home by contacting a wind successor. You can also contact the local agriculture extension office. By doing a little research of the land and area you will easily be able to determine if a wind powered energy supply system will benefit you.

There are a few different sized wind turbines that you can choose from to power your home. The smaller one is about a four foot diameter rotor. This sized turbine, which is supplies around 400 watts, can generate enough energy to power a few appliances in your home. There is also a seven foot diameter rotor. This seven foot rotor is one of the most commonly used wind turbines that can effectively power the entire home. In most cases this sized turbine can supply around 10,00 watts of energy to your home. These wind turbines can also come in a larger size but are not practical to use since they can be up to 100 feet high.

Unlike with solar panels wind converting energy system can run all hours of the day and thorough the night. Wind generators require more maintenance since they have more moving parts than solar panels and may need to be turned or adjusted frequently when the wind direction changes.

## **METHOD 21 - Micro Hydro Power System-**

Micro hydro energy supply system are not a commonly known or utilized way to produce energy for your off the grid home. These systems require a consistent water flow to power your home. Even though it is a more uncommonly used system it is the most effective and if your water source is constant it can supply you with power all day and through the night.

Although this is a highly effective way to supply your off the grid home with an energy source you need to consider the temperatures you will experience while living in you

home. If the climate you live in will have temperatures that drop below freezing this may not be the best options since your water source will most likely freeze. If you live in dry and humid climates that you run the risk of the water source diminishing throughout the hotter parts of the year. You could easily implement the micro hydro power system as well as one of the other energy power supply systems mentioned as a back up for when the water source is not significant enough to supply you with energy.

## **Chapter 4 – Water Supply**

Water is a necessity and when you do not have the city water supply to rely on you will need to come up with ways to provide your home with enough water not only for consumption but also for things like cleaning, bathing and keeping your garden watered. Water is a great natural element that can easily be tapped into and obtained in a number of ways. In this chapter we will cover the many ways you can supply you off the grid home with enough water for all your daily needs and chores.

### **METHOD 22 - Collect Water From Natural Springs or Another Natural Water Source-**

If you are lucky enough to live near a water source such as a river, stream or lake that you can easily utilize these water sources for you own off the grid household needs. When rely on this type of water you should check the contamination of the water first and always use a filter or water purifier before drinking. You can collect the water as needed and for colder months stock up prior and store the water to ensure you will have enough in case the water source freezer over.

### **METHOD 23 - Wells-**

Wells can be dug to provide you with a steady supply of water. Wells should be dug by a licensed professional, this is to ensure that you will get the cleanest and non-contaminated supply of water to your off the grid home.

### **METHOD 24 - Cistern-**

Installing a cistern tank is especially beneficial to those who decide to build the off the grid home in more rain filled environment. These large tanks can either be above or

underground and they draw in the rainwater that runs down from the rain gutters on your home. The water is pumped from these tanks to supply your home with water.

## **METHOD 25 - Grey Water Systems-**

Installing a grey water system in you off the grid bathroom will cut back on water waste. These systems collect the water used for showering or washing your hands and reuses it for the water needed to flush your toilet. The water that is flushed from the toilet is then properly discharge to the septic tank.

## **WATER HEATERS:**

There are a few options you have to heating your water supply. Solar water heaters can be used for many beneficial household needs such as taking warm shower or using hot water to clean your dishes. There are two types of solar water heaters active and passive heating systems. We will briefly discuss both so you can easily decided which would be best suited for your off the grid needs. Either system used will use a direct or a convection method for heating.

Directly heating the water source circulate the water through the water collector to keep it heated they typically are not favored in colder climates because the can be damaged from the system freezing. The other method, however, convention or indirect heating systems use a non-toxic type of antifreeze and water mixture that traps the heat in the panels.

## **METHOD 26 - Active Water Heating Systems-**

This type of water heating system will require more maintenance and some sort of electrical source or the use of a small solar panel. This system is capable of more high performance duties and can be more conveniently placed with little restrictions to where they need to be.

## **METHOD 27 - Passive Water Heating Systems-**

Passive water heaters cost less and usually do not require much maintenance. They required heat pipes or some type of heat driven convection to help circulate the water through the system. Passive water heating systems are best used in warmer climates, as they do not use any kind of anti-freezing agents in the system. Some more modern systems can be used in any type of climate but those are far more costly.

## **GARDEN WATER SUPPLY METHODS:**

For many off the grid homes a garden is going to be an essential part to your comfort and survival. There are a number of methods you can implement to conserve water usage when water your garden.

## **METHOD 28 - Rain Garden-**

Rain garden are trenches dug to capture excesses water to provide for your garden. They can be highly effective with deep-rooted plants in your garden. Putting in place a rain garden is a simple method that will keep the water from running off and contains this water so the plants in your garden can access it.

## **METHOD 29 - Micro Drip System-**

A micro drip system is watering systems that can continuously keep your garden water. This system involves a layout of pipes with water release valves that slowly releases water to the plants at a slow rate. These micro drip systems for your garden are fairly easy to install and can help you a great deal in conserving water used to keep your garden healthy and growing.

## **Chapter 5 – Providing and Preserving Food Off the Grid**

Keeping your home stocked with enough food when living off the grid will require a bit more work than simply going to the closest farmers market. Many individuals and families that live off the grid find the most rewarding self-sufficient way to provide their homes with food is to grow it themselves. In this chapter we will cover some simple methods that many off the grid dwellers utilize to not only provide themselves with plenty of organic foods but also a few methods for preserving foods that will last them, if need be, through the colder winter months.

### **METHOD 30 - Gardening-**

Very few off the grid dwellers do not keep a garden. When it comes to living self sufficiently there is no better way to be get on a self-sufficient route than starting a garden. As you spend more time living off the grid you will find your garden grows each year. When you begin to grow a garden you may at first start off with just a few tomato plant, lettuce and carrot patches but if you are not a confident gardener you quickly will become one.

Many off the grid homes have large gardens and most of the time they are located throughout the land. Many knowledgeable gardeners plant throughout the land because of the mineral found in different parts of the soil. As you garden more you will learn how and where to set up certain gardens.

### **METHOD 31 - Greenhouses-**

Green house have become a popular addition to the off the grid home when space and layout allow for one. Greenhouses are an excellent way to expand your garden to a variety of fruits and vegetables that would otherwise be impossible to grow in your current climate. Greenhouse should be highly considered by those who live in variable



seasons, which would allow you to continue or start your growing seasons throughout the whole year or even earlier than you typically would.

### **METHOD 32 - Livestock and Farming-**

Invest in a few live animals could also be a smart investment if you want that kind of commitment. Having a few chickens, goats or sheep can easily supply you with a number of other necessities. Keeping animals on your off the grid home also brings about even more work so if you are a brand new off the grid inhabitant than you may want to hold off a while before incorporating any additional items you will need to take care of. Again you will need to make sure there are no laws limiting you to owning or raising these types of farm animals.

### **METHOD 33 - Jarring or Canning Foods-**

To keep your kitchen well stock you may want to consider learning the ins and outs of jarring foods. Sauce, jam and salsas are incredibly easy item to cook up and you may want to share some of your jarred foods with those in you off the grid neighborhood. Some off the grid individuals believe these jarred food items could be a great bartering tool for you if the continents are a success around that neighborhood.

### **METHOD 34 – Sun Dried-**

Utilize the sun's rays when you want to preserve foods by allowing the to sundry. This is a great method to use for grains, herbs and beans you grown in your garden.

### **METHOD 35 - Pickling-**

To preserve many vegetables for months at a time pickling them is an easy method to begin putting into practice. A number of fresh vegetables can be pickled using a vinegar or salt brine base and will last through cold summer months if you need them to.

### **METHOD 36 - Jerky-**

Making your own jerky is a simple and rewarding process, All you need is a fire pit and a level bar device to hang the meat on as it is smoked of the fire pit. Smoking meats is a great delicious method to utilize to preserve meats for the long winter months. Not only can you smoke meats but you can also smoke a wide variety of fish also.

## **Chapter 6 – Everyday Off the Grid Living Suggestion**

Living off the grid you will quickly learn some things you are just going to have to find another way to do than you normally would. Since the main concern you will have is energy efficiency and preservation of that energy plugging in convenient appliances is not always going to be the most favorable options. This chapter will reveal to you some incredibly helpful methods that you can use to accomplish a variety of everyday task. From cooking to laundry these methods will be highly beneficial to you in your off the grid home.

### **WASHING CLOTHES:**

For washing clothes off the grid there are a few options you can choose from some involve more work and effort and others are not any different than what you are use to. Here are some helpful methods that many off the grid dwellers use when it come to washing and drying their weekly laundry.

### **METHOD 37 - Use Your Old Washer And Dryer-**

You can use the same washer and drier you used while living on the grid by plugging it in and using your solar energy power to run them. This maybe not, however, be the most energy efficient method because you may want to conserve your energy supply for other uses. If your off the grid home is supplied with more than enough energy than this is a great options for you use without the worry of using up your much needed energy supply.

### **METHOD 38 - Do It Yourself Washer-**

A more common clothes washing method many people off the grid use is the bucket plunger method. You can convert a five gallon bucket that has a lid and a new and clean toilet plunger into your own washing machine. To create this cut a hole in the lid of the bucket just big enough to fit the plunger into, add your dirty laundry to the bucket so it is about halfway full, add in your homemade laundry soap and fill with water to about an inch above the clothes. Seal the lid and begin plunging away. It takes a little work to clean the clothes but it is a highly effect method when it comes to doing and cleaning your laundry.

### **METHOD 39 - The Old Fashion Method-**

Another popular laundry washing method is putting to use an old fashioned washboard. You can try to search out for one, which could prove to be a slight challenge or you can make your own. Making your own washboard or scrubbing board will take a good amount of materials but most of the supplies you need are fairly cheap and easy to come by.

### **METHOD 40 - Hot Water Soak Method-**

For clothing that does not need to be scrub or for delicate clothing pieces let the clothes soak in hot water may be a convenience method to use. Boil water in a large pot, place your laundry in the pot and let them soak in the hot water. Stir them a few times and remove them when the water has cooled a bit. Build a large pot of hot water and let the dirty clothes soak in it

### **METHOD 41 - Drying Clothes-**

Drying your laundry is a pretty straightforward method unless you choose to use an ordinary drier and plug it into use your energy supply. Utilizing a clothing line strung up outside your off the home is the most common way individuals dry their clothing. Tie up a clothing lines in a sunny area on your land preferably close to your home, you can hang as much line as you feel necessary, then pin your wet clothes to the line and let them dry in the sun. You can run them from trees that are close by or from poles you have installed in your land.

During the cooler months many off the grid dwellers use folding or retractable cloth lines. These two options for drying clothes work similar to the line you hang outdoors

except it is installed inside your home. For the cooler months when your clothing will not dry out doors you will want to use folding clothing lines or retractable lines.

Folding lines are great if you have the extra space to keep them out for long periods of time but retractable lines are more convenient and can easily be hidden when not in use. Retractable lines will mean having to walk through a maze of hung clothes in some of the rooms in your home. If you have a spare room that you rarely use that would be the perfect place to install these retractable lines and avoid your clothing being in the way of your other daily activities as they dry.

## **RESTROOMS:**

Many people have a misconception of an outhouse being their only option when it comes to bathroom accommodations. There are actually quite a few options you can choose from one of them is an outhouse type of toilet facility but that is not your only option. Listed are some methods many off the grid owners use when it comes to human waste disposal and restrooms.

### **METHOD 42 - Compost Toilets-**

Compost toilets are a popular commodity for many off the grid home structures. Many of the human waste disposal unit options off the grid dwellers use double as a way to make their own fertilizer. Compost toilets can be easily assembled yourself using a five gallon bucket and snap on toilet seat. A few off the grid home will simply just utilize this method as is others choose to have more privacy and create sturdy structure that is built up to enclose the toilet. Once the bucket is filled the waste is added to your compost pile. Building your own compost toilet may not seem like the most enjoyable do it yourself project so you can just as easily purchase one.

If you choose to purchase a composite toilet there are a few options one of which practically does all the work for you and you do not have to worry

### **METHOD 43 - Self Contained Compost Units-**

Self-contained compost toilet systems can be purchased easily and if you build your own compost toilet it will typically be a self-contained compost system. When you are choosing to purchase a self contained unit you will want to be sure to get the correct size toilet that will be able to handle how often it will be used. This readily bought compost systems come with a variety of options and can cut back on the odor you typically get from a do it yourself version.

#### **METHOD 44 - Centralized Units-**

These compost toilet system act in the same way as traditional toilets. Just as the common toilet flushing the waste to and outside septic tank these centralized units pass the waste to an outside tank also. These tanks, however, convert the waste into usable compost. The liquid is separated and stored in an evaporation cell and the waste is broken down so it can be converted into a natural fertilizer. These systems typical will need a power source to help operate it and it will have to be manually turned using a crank of some sort on the tank.



## **REFRIGERATION:**

Keeping your food cool can be a bit trickier to find a solution for. Although many off the grid homes do have a standard type of freezer or refrigeration appliance in their homes you need to be sure you take into consideration how much energy your freezer and refrigerator will be using since it will need to be plugged in and run all day and all night. You may want to downsize your ideal refrigerator to cut back on energy use and instead implement one of these methods to help keep food items cool.

### **METHOD 45 - Zeer Pot-**

Zeer pots require no energy usage and are quick and easy to make. This can be a great place to store fruits and vegetables that will keep them fresh and edible for up to twenty days. A zeer pot is simply two large clay pots, one smaller than the other to fit inside of, that are packed with sand. Pour a layer of sand on the bottom of the largest pot, set the second clay pot into the first and then pack in sand in the space between the first and second pot. Once the sand is tightly packed pour water or the sand so it is completely saturated. Place the item you wish to keep fresh and cool in the clay and keep cover.

#### **METHOD 46 - Root Cellar-**

Most off the grid homes will in one way or another incorporate some type of root cellar into their daily lives. The benefits of a root cellar is not just that they are great for storing and stocking up on foods but they can double as a great cooling or refrigeration unit. Root cellars can be dug from the basement of your off the grid home and closed up with a trap door or can be constructed detached from the home. If your off the grid home is located close to a hill then the best option for constructing a your root cellar would be to build it into a hillside. This insures that the entire root cellar is covered with earth and will keep the stored items cooled.

#### **COOKING:**

When it comes to cooking there really are almost no limitations to how you can cook your meals living off the grid. Many off the grid dwellers utilize a variety of methods for cooking and some can even double as an additional heating or lighting source for your home.

#### **METHOD 47 - Solar Oven-**

A solar oven can be as simple as a box covered with aluminum foil. It takes longer to cook foods in this type of oven and you will need to reposition it throughout the day so that it is in the direct sunlight but a variety of meals can be cooked using this type of oven.

#### **METHOD 48 - Wood Burning Stoves-**

Using a wood burning stove can cut back on your energy use and if you live in cooler climates can be an additional way to heat your home. Wood burning stoves are a

favor option for cooking in your off the grid home as many other methods are better used in the outside of your home.

#### **METHOD 49 - Dutch Ovens-**

Dutch ovens are typically large cast iron pots some are designed with three legs and others have none. These cooking vessels are favored by many off the grid homeowners and serve as a great slow cooker method for preparing foods. The lid design of Dutch ovens is curved with allows for hot coals to be placed on top of the Dutch oven. With the Dutch oven pot placed on top of a fire of hot coals and more hot coals placed on the top of the Dutch oven will create an oven effect that is ideal for cooking any meals. These Dutch ovens can also be stacked on top of one another for cooking many different dishes at once.

#### **METHOD 50 - Evening or Alternative Lighting-**

If you use solar powered energy to run the appliances in your home or if you want to another way to conserve your energy supply than using candle as a light source is a great method for your implement.

During the daylight hours extra lighting is not a huge concern for many off the grinders unless it is a particularly cloudy day. Depending on the type of energy power supply source you choose keeping additional lights on in the evening hours may be a little troublesome and can use up a lot of unnecessary energy. For a simple way to conserve some of your energy supply implement candles as a light source they can even provide extra heat and can also be used as a cooking method.

Candle making can be a great do it yourself project or hobby that not only can provide you with many uses but can also bring in a little income or used for trading or bartering with the local in your area. The easiest type of wax to use is pure

honeycomb beeswax since it just needs to be simply rolled into the candle shape. The beeswax softens from the heat of your hands, which is why it is commonly used.

You can quickly and easily make a decent stock of bees wax candles in very little time and with very little effort. Candles that are made from beeswax tend to burn faster than if you would use another type of wax but emits a brighter light.

## Conclusion

Being self sufficient and living off the grid is a very rewarding decision. Many individuals choose to live off the grid for financial reason but most also choose this kind of lifestyle simply to improve the environment. The methods that have been discussed over the previous pages are just a few ways you can begin and be successful at living a self-sustaining life off the grid.

Although just starting off in an off the grid home does take some effort and a little time to get use to you will quickly see the many benefits this lifestyle can have not on your outlook but just pure enjoyment from your life.

We have discussed some great ways that will prepare you for the off the grid lifestyle. Begin by taking care of all your outstanding debts, living off the grid the last thing you will want to worry about is any unpaid credit cards or loans you may have. Be sure to do plenty of research also. From the climate you are thinking about living in to the state and county regulations on what you can build be knowledgeable of any easily avoidable issue you may run into and prepare yourself for certain mishaps that are sure to come about.

Living off the grid will be a constant learning experience. The idea you may have for your home and how it will function may be completely different from the way it will work out in reality. You will start be more conscience of the things you do and how you do them.

You will also be learning along the way better ways to improve your home and living standards. Every off the grid dwellers will agree that the initial plan they had when going off the grid change many times before they finally found the perfect fit for their needs. Living off the grid is a unique experience to every individual and what works for someone else may not work for you.

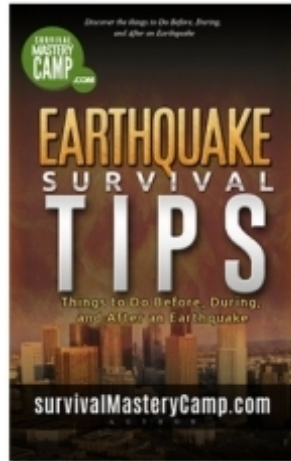
This book has giving you methods for a variety of energy supplying techniques that use the natural elements around you as well as some incredibly helpful methods to use when it comes to the everyday chores and routines you will have. Those who do not want to commit to a full off the grid lifestyle can just as easily use many of the methods addressed throughout this book.

These methods that have been suggested in this book can be used to live a more self-sustainable life. Even on the grid dwellers can benefit from a significant cut back on their energy bills, food cost and bring you more enjoyment in life.

Take the first small steps to your off the grid lifestyle by incorporating some of this methods into you on the grid routine. Not only will you financial benefit greatly for these off the grid methods but you will begin to feel more confident from being self sufficient.

Living off the grid does not have to be a solitary lifestyle and many off the grid individuals actually have a small community they belong to around them. Choosing to live off the grid is more about choosing to live a more fulfilling life focused on living a way that makes you happy and not stressed or worried about the financial burden imposed upon you.

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